





## INTIMATIONS

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED  
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,  
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

## GUARANTEE

for

## FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

## MOUTRIE'S.

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, No. 1, Mountain View.

Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Buildings,  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [333]

## FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tranquil Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [305]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.

Apply—  
HARRY WICKING & Co.,  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. [235]

## TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Out-houses and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.

Apply to—  
MOW FUNG & Co.,  
10, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [303]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 6, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Bader & Co. Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [395]

## TO LET.

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply to—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [97]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [80]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS Conduit Road. NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Nos. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE CANTON. Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 25th December 1915. [277]

IN ARTOIS.  
THE "ACCURSED" RIDGE.  
GRIME WARFARE.

A long, bare escarp, the scrubby sides of which are scored by gullies that lead steeply down through scanty coppices to the shell-riven husks of shattered villages. Such is what the Germans, with a fine choice of epithet, call the "accursed" ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette (writes the *Times* special correspondent with the French in Artois).

This ridge, as is now common knowledge, is only one of the several which go to make up the chalky plateau that stretches from Arras northward to the plain of Lens, but its height of 540 ft. lifts this long, naked backbone of ground above the neighbouring spurs of the Artois massif, so that from its summit you can look down upon the factory chimneys of Lievin and Lens to the north-east, the heights that run past Souchez, Givenchy-en-Corbelle, up to Vimy to the south-east, and almost due south, across the ridges of Mont St. Eloi, Neuville St. Vaast, and "the Labyrinth" to the distant but easily discernible ruins of Arras. One needs no military knowledge to grasp the importance of this position, and certainly no better starting-point could have been chosen for the three days' tour of the French front in Artois in which I was kindly invited this week to participate.

## A DISMAL GHOSTLY SCENE.

The saddest and most appalling effect of all this trench warfare to which we have been condemned now for 12 months is the utter devastation of everything anywhere near the immediate front. When I made a pilgrimage along the battlefields of the Marne a few days after the victory of the Allies was complete, I was amazed to see how quickly the traces of the struggle were being effaced. The villages, on the whole, had not been really badly knocked about, and the cottages were already hard at work rebuilding their homes and repairing the damage to their fields and hedges. The trenches, as compared with those in which the armies now live, were the flimsiest constructions, hastily scratched up to shelter a temporary position, and the shell-holes were both much smaller in size and fewer owing to the greater proportion of shrapnel which was then being employed.

But it is six months now since the French, under General Foch, began their first great offensive to force a passage through to the plain of the Scheldt and to all the flat country towards Douai and Valenciennes, and in spite of the indisputable success which they gained then and in the more recent attack which they made during our capture of Loos, the whole countryside over which we walked is still a charnel house. The bad weather of the past week did something to heighten the impression, for the heavy rains had in places beaten down the sides of the old trenches almost as effectively as gun-fire, and we had to squelch our way either across the stark, sodden hill-sides or along half-filled-in trenches in which we floundered amidst weather-rotted sandbags, streams of rainwater, and morasses of mud that almost sucked the boots off our feet.

The rain, however, was not responsible for everything, and the occasional whistle of a shell over our heads, followed by a muffled explosion, coupled with the precautions enjoined upon us by the French officers detailed to act as our guides, accounted in an unmistakable way for much of the ghastly surroundings. As we slithered, rather than walked, up and down the slopes of the plateau, we came often upon the half-decomposed bodies and limbs of German corpses that had been torn from their burial-places by shell bursts. In all directions there were masses of twisted, rusty barbed wire, broken bayonets, smashed rifles, bombs of many different kinds and sizes, fragments of shells varying from small splinters to an occasional base of some huge "marmite," battered and broken Pickelhauben, "whizz-bangs" that had not exploded, but with which, even after months' exposure, it was not advisable to be too familiar, smashed mess-tins—all the paraphernalia of the modern soldier jumbled together just as they had been flung there by the explosion of those invisible forces that were still lurking on all sides of us.

## SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENTS.

Along slopes after slopes it was the same spectacle, and one began to realize what good grounds our guides had for pointing with pride to the exploits of their countrymen in carrying these positions. From every line of trenches along the crest tops the Germans had a magnificent field of fire for their riflemen and machine-guns, and as soon as one line of trenches had been carried the attacking forces found themselves confronted by a fresh spur, prepared with the same elaboration and guarded by similar positions on other parallel ridges when a terrific explosion could be brought to bear. What the French achieved in these circumstances was absolutely stupendous.

## VILLAGES MOVED OUT.

But it was, after all, in the shattered village of the valleys that one saw best the terrific nature of the fighting in these parts. If there are no longer, in fancy struggles amidst the ruins of Souchez, Ablain, St. Nazaire, and Carancy, the troubles of these and other unfortunate places are by no means over yet. Day after day the German shells scream into the ruins, and the pounded brickwork is flung up into the sky in whirls of dust and mud.

It is difficult to say which of all the places we saw produced the most powerful impression upon the mind. Souchez and its famous sugar factory are a complete ruin. Hardly one stone is left standing upon the other. The bitterly-contested Chateau de Carleul is nothing but a white smudge on the ground. Carancy and Ablain, though less utterly destroyed, are, perhaps, even the more pathetic on this account. Ablain, in fact, is exactly one whole house still standing, which was formerly a butcher's shop. It is true that all the doors were required long ago for military purposes, and that the window-panes have long been shattered, but the roof and walls are still intact. The shop still has the iron rods running round the walls from which the carcasses were hung, and on the wall-paper of the drawing-room you can see the sala-

CATACOMBS, BEHIND THE LINES.  
ALLIES GUARDING 10,000 MILES OF TRENCHES.

In the section of the French lines that I have just been visiting there are already, on a front of just over ten miles, 375 kilometres (or slightly over 234 miles) of trenches. To make certainty still more sure another 75 kilometres (or 46 miles) of other trenches are being dug, so that by the end of the year there will be in that neighbourhood 280 miles of trenches on ten miles of front, wrote Mr. A. Warner Allen, the special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies, last month.

Elsewhere a certain division has 250 miles of trenches to look after, while a certain corps d'armee has 400 miles. Taking these figures into consideration one will certainly be under the mark in estimating that there are 20 miles of trenches to every mile of front, so that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French armies have at least 10,000 miles of trenches to guard and keep in order.

## GAIETY OF THE MEN.

The General commanding the division stationed in this section was kind enough to guide me to some of the most interesting points in the trenches over which he reigns supreme. As we went down towards the enemy he had a word or two for every man personally, from the non-commissioned officer in charge of a section to the rawest recruit who had just come up from Britain or Savoy. It was a relief day, and there had been no time to organize fatigue parties to clean out the trenches, consequently we saw things at their worst. But neither mud nor rain could damp the gaiety of the men, who were quaffing in their shovels eating their morning meal. "Is the soup good?" asked the General as he passed. The men had risen and saluted, and some self-appointed spokesman would reply, "Oui, mon general!"

"That's all right!" said the General, "then I suppose I shall not find you kicking the cook again to-day!"

## A BURST OF LAUGHTER GREETED THIS REFERENCE

to an incident which had for a few brief moments broken the fraternity of the trenches. ANNOYING THE ENEMY. After looking at the Boche trenches from an observation post two or three hundred yards distant, we gradually worked our way down to the advanced lines. There I was shown some ingenious new appliances for annoying the enemy, but for obvious reasons these cannot at present be described. Eventually we reached a spot where the word went round that there must be no talking. How near we were to the Germans was shown by sentries on the parapets watching intently for any movement in the German lines.

"Now," said the General, "we will stir up the Germans a little. It is lunch time, and they will be excessively annoyed."

We went to a shelter which protected a new and simple appliance for throwing high explosive into the enemy's lines. A shell filled with a very comfortable quantity of melinite left the shelter. Then, a second or two later, when it had reached its mark, there came a big explosion. It was followed by a second shell.

We started back towards the rear, but before we had gone fifty yards there was a tremendous report. A mine-thruster was engaged in exploding to the French that the Germans were much annoyed at having their lunch interrupted. Our two bombs called forth two mines from the enemy, which shifted a quantity of earth but otherwise did no harm. The enemy then apparently returned to their meal, as there was silence.

But at this point the French artillery bombarded us had something to say. The position of the mine-thrusters had been spotted, and it seemed an admirable occasion to shut them up for good. The result was what the French call *rafale*, or perfect blizzard of 75 shells. It only lasted about three minutes. The 75s barked away with their characteristic reports like a pack of hounds that had suddenly gone mad. Then, as suddenly as it began, the noise stopped.

## CARDS IN THE CATACOMBS.

The troops in this part of the world are particularly favoured, as in many cases they have enormous quarries to shelter in. These quarries, cut in the solid rock, extend for hundreds of square yards beneath the surface, and are proof against the biggest projectile that human wit has ever devised.

Tiny flickering lamps, which give scarcely more light than a glow-worm, mark the outline of its walls and columns. As a rule, these lamps are no more than a wick floating in oil. But here and there the soldiers gather together round a candle or lamp, which makes things light enough for them to play cards. One catches glimpses of them as the end of a long passage—bearded men, smoking hard, with their faces bent intently upon their game. The play of light and shadow on their stained uniforms and their untroubled attitudes make a veritable Rembrandt picture. In the days of the verse, the Catacombs must have looked like these French quarries, and to make the illusion complete one came across a chapel with an altar and its cross hewn in the solid rock.

Meanwhile, only a few kilometres away, along the remaining spurs of the plateau, the scene is already being laid for a repetition of all this ghastly business. The French are steadily remounting heights and battering at the last doors that bar them from the plains of Lens. But not until that has been done can there be real calm again on the "accursed" ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette and in the equally "accursed" villages that lie wrecked in the gullies of this wild Artois upland.

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## BULLETS NEVER FOLLOW THEIR NOSES.

It is a well-known fact that a bullet never goes straight to a mark, but flies in a curve on the order of the parabola. But most people think that the bullet itself follows its nose, and that at first (when the nose is pointed up) the bullet follows it, and that when the bullet is coming down on the other leg of the curve the nose is pointed down.

This is a mistake, for the nose of a bullet always maintains its own direction, no matter what the bullet as a whole tries to do. That is, if a gun be pointed slightly up the bullet, when it strikes the target, will not enter it perpendicularly by the nose, and the hole made will be larger than the bullet is round, for the bullet of necessity must hit in a certain degree flatwise. Of course, the reason the bullet does this is because it has a very rapid rotation given it by the rifles in the barrel, which keeps it also from turning over and over in the air.

Another thing that will seem peculiar to most people is the action of gravity on a bullet. If a gun be fired exactly horizontally the bullet will have to be pulled down by gravity exactly sixteen feet during the first second. So if there were no sights on a gun and it was levelled by means of a hand level and fired the bullet would hit something exactly sixteen feet below the gun at a distance away equal to the velocity of the bullet per second.

No matter what the bullet's velocity, gravity will pull it down sixteen feet during the first second, or, if the bullet be fired upward, gravity will take from its upward velocity thirty-two feet during the first second.

The bullet itself keeps its axis always in the direction the axis had when the bullet issued from the gun. This is the well-known gyroscopic principle made use of, in the gyroscopic compass and the mono-rail car; that a rotating body will maintain its axis of rotation in the same direction unless a moment of force is applied to it. Does it shoot sideways? Not as much as a diagram would indicate, but to a slight extent it may be stated that the modern army bullet does do that very thing. Its velocity, however, is so enormous that the barrel does not have to be elevated through so large an angle, and consequently the bullet enters fairly on its nose, though not squarely so, at all ordinary ranges.

The same may be said of the bigger guns. They have rifling in them, and so give rotation and gyroscopic action to the projectiles. But a mortar does not. A mortar shoots something almost straight up in the air and lets it fall down. As the mortar is too short-barrelled to be rifled the top of the projectile would hit a target a long distance away, but for a shot almost straight up in the air to fall right down, of course, the bottom of the projectile would strike first. The mortar projectiles are generally round, so that it will not matter how they strike.

The reason a bullet cannot be made so that it will always enter a target squarely on its nose is that for every range a differently shaped bullet would have to be manufactured. Also the bullet should be symmetrical, so that the air will exert no disturbing influence on its distorted parts.

A bullet has a distinct curve like that of a baseball due to its rotation, and this curve is independent of the parabola given by gravity. The smoother and more polished a bullet is the less is this curve. But the action of the rifling in a gun barrel puts little grooves in the bullet as it goes through the barrel. These catch the air as the bullet rotates and causes the curve. spoken of.

If the bullet be rotated in the direction of the hands of a clock the curve will make the bullet go to the left of the exact point aimed at. The effect is so small, however, that it does not have to be taken into account in the manufacture of rifles and ammunition.—Star.

## THE "EMDEN."

Notwithstanding all efforts made to secure further relics from the German cruiser *Emden* there is little likelihood of any more reaching Australia. According to a statement made by the Minister for the Navy the visit of H.M.A.S. *Protector* to the scene of the wreck at the end of last year was fruitless. At the end of October, said the Minister, it was decided to send H.M.A.S. *Protector* to the Cocos Islands to report as to the possibility of salvaging the ship and to remove any gear still on board that might be of any value or interest. Commander P. Weir was given charge of the expedition and a skilled diver attached to it. The *Protector* left Fremantle early in November and reached the Cocos Islands on November 13th. It found that the stern half of the *Emden* had completely disappeared and a very heavy sea was still breaking over what remained of the wreckage cast up on the beach. It gave evidence of terrific seas such as would quite account for the damage done to the wreck. The *Protector* waited a week at the island in hopes of getting a chance to board the *Emden*, but this was never for an instant possible. Information was obtained from local residents that no one had been near the wreck with the exception of a steamer from Sydney with a party of kinematographers. It may now be considered as certain that nothing more can be done towards salvaging either the remains of the *Emden* or any trophies from her, except such as may be cast ashore.

## SOUTH AFRICA AND ALIENS.

At an enthusiastic mass meeting of 2,000 persons held at Durban last month a resolution was passed strongly urging the passing of legislation dealing with enemy subjects and also approving the petition to Parliament asking that enemy subjects should be prevented from trading in the Union. Seven thousand seven hundred persons signed the petition before the meeting began.

## THE CENSOR'S VOICE.

"Tis the voice of the Censor—  
I heard him complain  
'Fidel defensor!  
'They're at it again!  
Here's a Latin quotation  
So far as I glean—  
With a marked exclamation—  
Now what can it mean?"

"That it means something ill  
Is most painfully clear:  
If it does not, it will,  
For that's just why I'm here;  
That's the reason I'm sitting  
Six hours a day  
Verbal hairs sweetly splitting—  
On excellent pay."

"There's no word that you write  
Which I can't read away:  
I can spot it at sight  
With my basilisk eye:  
I've the keenest of scent  
And my mind can recall  
What you mean when you meant  
Simply nothing at all."

"Defensor fidel!"  
Let's turn it right round!  
Hah! he thinks I won't see!  
Who tell by the sound  
Of a language I've never  
By any chance heard—  
What it is to be clever!  
The drift of each word!"

"You may write it in Latin  
Or write it in Greek,  
Though neither I'm fit in—  
My classics are weak—  
I can tell by instinct  
Without learning I know,  
'Tis a lullaby linked  
With some news for the foe."

"Now this phrase of the pen  
That I've spotted by chance  
Tells the number of men  
We have fighting in France,  
Or what's really the same  
To a Censor of skill—  
That the Kaiser's nickname  
Among Tommies is 'Bill'!"

"Or that Zeppelins dropped  
Twenty bombs in a street—  
That Von Tirpitz is copped  
That we have got a fleet—  
Or—ye gods! why did this  
Never strike me before!  
It may hint that there is  
Such a thing as a War!"

"So I see behind each  
Written word of poor fools  
Some impossible breach  
Of impossible rules,  
Then my pencil comes out—  
'Tis the bluest of blue—  
And I scratch the stuff out—  
As I do, Sir, for you!"

R.G.G.—Times of India.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## PARADES.

1.—Parade for to-day, viz.  
Parades for next week will be the same  
as for week ending 19th inst., and not  
as stated in Corps Order No. 1 dated  
February 24th, 1916.

## DETAIL.

2.—On duty until morning of 3rd March  
—H.K.V.O.

## NEXT FOR DUTY.

March 3rd—Scouts Company.  
March 4th—Scouts Company.  
March 5th—Scouts Company.  
March 6th—Centre Section M.G. Co.  
March 7th—Civil Service Company.  
March 8th—No. 1 Section Art. Batty.  
March 9th—Left Section M.G. Co.  
March 10th—Right Section M.G. Co.  
March 11th—No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.  
March 12th—Scouts Company.  
March 13th—Scouts Company.  
March 14th—Scouts Company.  
March 15th—Scouts Company.  
March 16th—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.  
Orderly Officers from 3rd to 8th March  
—Lieut. Dabny.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## INTER-PLATOON DRILL CUP.

Platoons will drill as follows (Platoon Nos.  
in brackets):—

Monday, February 28th.—No. 2 Co.  
(1 and 2), No. 1 Co. (4).  
Tuesday, February 29th.—No. 2 Co.  
(3 and 4).  
Wednesday, March 1st.—No. 3 Co.  
(1 and 2).  
Thursday, March 2nd.—No. 3 Co.  
(3 and 4).  
Friday, March 3rd.—No. 1 Co. (1 and 3).  
Fall in at Central at 5.30 p.m.  
No. 1 Co. (2) will drill at Water Police  
Station on Monday, February 28th, at  
5.45 p.m.  
No. 2 Co. (2) will drill at St. Joseph's Col-  
lege.

## SUMMER UNIFORM, No. 2 Co.

No. 2 Company will attend Central Police  
Station for measurement on Friday  
March 3rd, as follows, parading under  
their Platoon Commanders:—

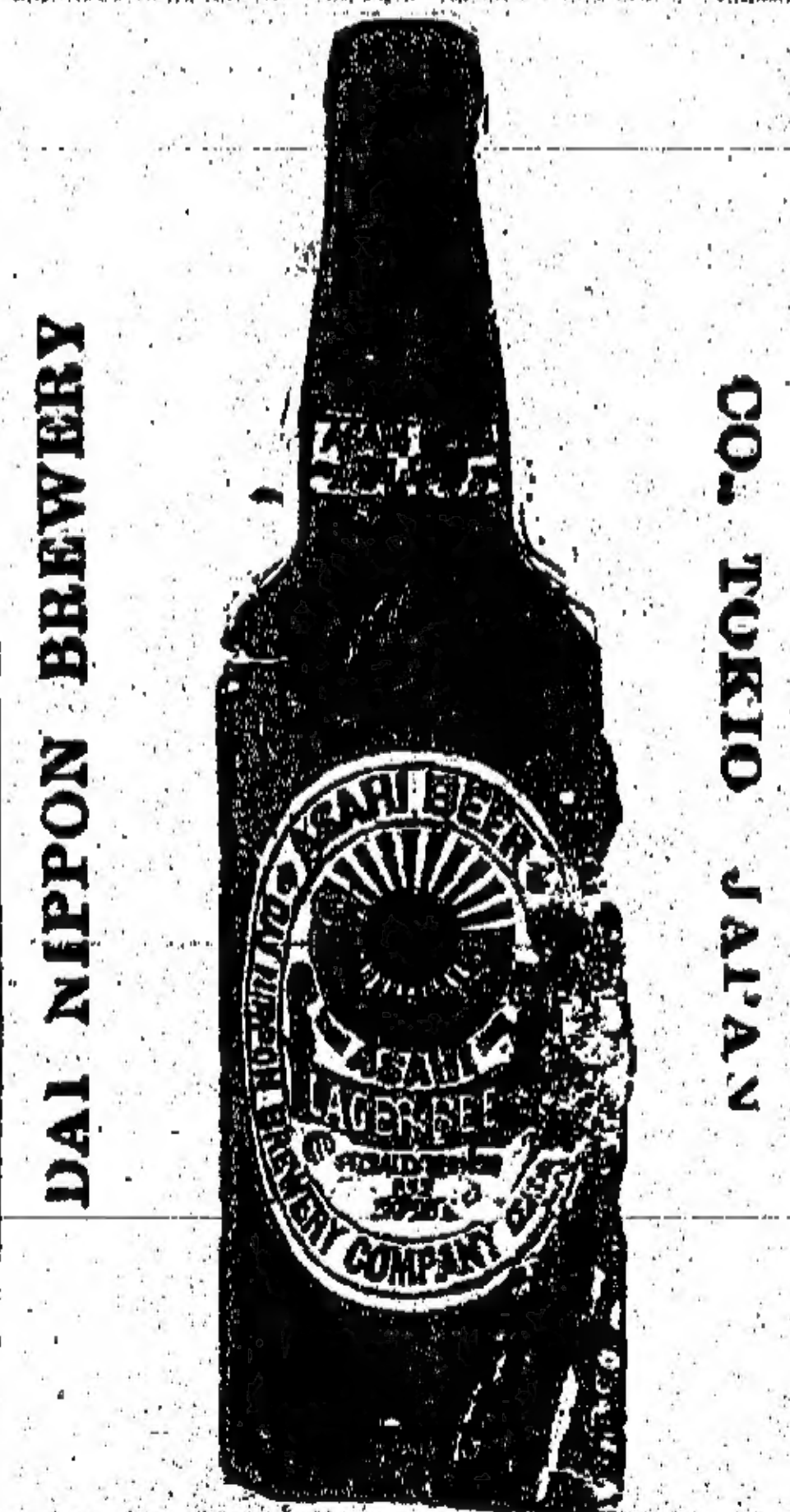
No. 1 Platoon—5.30.  
No. 2 Platoon—5.45.  
No. 3 Platoon—6.00.  
No. 4 Platoon—6.15.

## ROLL BOOKS.

As from February 28th, Platoon, etc.  
Commanders will provide their own Roll  
Books, of a convenient size to be constantly  
carried in the pocket. The Book should  
also contain information as to collar and  
armlet numbers, (Remen (i.e., men who  
passed Part I. of Musketry Course). Tel-  
phone Numbers, etc., etc. Cost of book  
will be paid, if desired, by this office.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (R.)

## ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA  
HONGKONG.

## DRIVING PAIN.

Have you a pain anywhere in your  
body?  
Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it  
torture a single nerve or does it grind  
and rack your entire being?

Isn't it foolish then, to be driven by  
pains or aches, big or little, when you  
can drive them away yourself, any or  
all of them, by simply rubbing in some

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM!

Under the influence of this great  
remedy, aches and pains are bound to  
melt away. Immediate relief is afforded  
to headaches, backaches, earaches,  
toothaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and  
sciatica. A tortured world is made free.

Sold in 1s. 4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong:—  
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
[38-33]



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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LOST.

A PURE WHITE BULL TERRIER DOG answering to the name of "Billy."—Anyone finding same and returning it to M. S. NORTHCOOTE, 5, Bowen Road, will be rewarded. Hongkong, 26th February, 1916. [338]

## SITUATION VACANT.

GOOD Salary and Prospects for Experienced STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, General Office Work. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 26th February, 1916. [237]

## S.S. "AMAZON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable articles being loaded and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 2nd March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Saturday, the 4th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, 2nd March, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN SHOP, in good centre. Monthly rental \$200 to \$300. Lease if necessary. Apply to—NEWLY, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 26th February, 1916. [327]

## WANTED.

POSITION in Mercantile, Shipping or similar Office by CLERK (English), who has had large experience in manufacturing works. Address—CLERICAL, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 26th February, 1916. [328]

## WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (28), English and American Commercial experience, Time, Store and Bookkeeping, Knowledge of Shipping, Lumber, etc., would accept Position in Colony. Best references. Apply—Box "A", Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [324]

## G. R.

## TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TIMBER, TIMBER MATERIALS, and SPARS to H.M. Naval Yard for one year from 1st April next. Forms of Tender with full particulars may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer.

Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not later than 9th March next.

G. L. PLATT, Naval Store Officer.

H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [321]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. FRANK EART JOSELAND to Sign the name of our Firm in Canton. DONNELLY & WHYTE. Hongkong, 26th February, 1916. [323]

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm. MEYER & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 16th March, 1916. ALEX. ROSS & Co., Liquidators. Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251]

## EIGHT PER CENT. MILITARY LOAN.

SECOND DRAWING ON FEBRUARY 20TH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Drawing for Repayment of the Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds will take place in Peking on February 20th, on which occasion \$1,500,000 worth of Bonds will be drawn for repayment. When the drawing is over, the numbers of drawn bonds will be published in the Government Gazette. MINISTRY OF FINANCE. Canton, 23rd February, 1916. [330]

## THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF 38,000,000.

## THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of February, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans. Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 16th February, 1916. [331]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING, 1916

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) (OFF-DAY), FEBRUARY 26TH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [391]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [392]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [393]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## BOXING.

A GRAND AMATEUR BOXING CONTEST OF SIX ROUNDS DURATION BETWEEN

## YOUNG MAHER

(Amateur Light-weight Champion of Hongkong)

## BATTING JOE

(Amateur Light-weight Champion of Manila)

Preceded by an Amateur Competition at the following weights:

115 lbs., 135 lbs. and 145 lbs.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 26TH FEB., at 9.15 P.M.

PRICES: Ringside Seats ... \$2.00

Unreserved Seats ... \$1.00

Booking at ANDERSON MUSIC Co.

Referee:—W. LOGAN, Esq.

Judges:—H. J. GEDGE, Esq.

Time-keepers:—Messrs. BOND and LYON.

M.C.:—J. OXBERRY, Esq.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [195]

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES to be held in the Botanic Gardens:

FRIDAY, 3rd March, 2 to 6.30 P.M.

Admission ... \$1.00

Lady MAY will present the Prizes at 4 P.M.

SATURDAY, 4th March, 10.30 to 3 P.M.—Admission 50 Cents.

3 to 6.30 P.M.—Admission 20 Cents.

The Band of the 74th Punjab will play on both days.

Prizes will be obtainable on the Ground.

The Committee hope that during the distribution of Special or Presented Prizes winners will show courtesy by being present to receive them.

A. NICOL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [334]

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

## HORSES IN WAR TIME.

## THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

## PRESENTS

## "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

## A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

By B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

AND EDEN PHILLIPOTS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

On SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, } AT 9.30 P.M.

AND MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, }

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, February 25th, at 9 A.M.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1916. [289]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st February to 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [287]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Year ending 31st December, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING together with a Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [314]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NEW SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

## REMINDER TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NEW SHARES.

TUESDAY, the 29TH FEBRUARY, is the LAST DAY for:

(1) Payment for accepted shares.

(2) Acceptance and payment of shares by absent shareholders.

After that date shares accepted and not paid for will be liable to forfeiture and the right to accept unaccepted shares will lapse.

DEBENTURES.

TUESDAY, the 29TH FEBRUARY, is the LAST DAY for receiving applications for Debentures.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [339]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2905, dated

8th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18592 to 18596 inclusive standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITLESEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

## THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7297/7758 dated 16th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD., GORDON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [259]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3849/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 16th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [208]

## CONSULAR REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THE attention of American Citizens and the Representatives of American institutions and concerns is called to the fact that the Department of State's regulations contemplate that all American Citizens, institutions, and corporations shall be registered ANNUALLY with the Consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions, and corporations on the part of the agents of the Government.

Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless fail to register and maintain such registration may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to register and not to be entitled to the American Government's protection.

American citizens, institutions, and concerns located in Hongkong are expected to register at the Consulate General in Hongkong and to maintain such registration without notice from this office.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Consul General.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [332]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
FINEST OLD  
BROWN  
BRANDY

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 26TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

## BRITISH TRADE METHODS.

It is true that "in the multitude of counsellors there wasteth not wisdom," British manufacturers and merchants engaged in the Far Eastern trade have no excuse if they are found unprepared for the commercial struggle which will follow upon the close of the war. For some time past a plethora of advice has been offered to them, and, though some of it may be superfluous and ill-informed, there still remains much that may be pondered with profit. Without endorsing the view of those who appear to think that other nations are always right and that we are always wrong, it must be admitted that our competitors have made remarkable progress in the face of many drawbacks.

In the first place, they did not enter the commercial arena until we had firmly established ourselves as the premier industrial nation of the world, and, secondly, they did not enjoy the advantage of a chain of Colonies and Dependencies such as that which links to Great Britain one-fifth of the population and area of the world. The fact, therefore, that they were challenging our supremacy before the outbreak of hostilities indicates that their methods cannot be dismissed as unworthy of consideration. It cannot be denied, as Mr. Moore BENNETT pointed out in the interview which we published yesterday, that our fellow-countrymen who are seeking to extend the markets for their manufactures are at a great disadvantage when compared with their rivals in the matter of official support. Speaking generally, British business men are not able to count upon the same ready support from their Embassies, Legations, and Consular offices as Americans and Germans are accustomed to receive from theirs. Mr. BENNETT gives an illustration of this, and we could add others within our own knowledge. The official classes, as he says, are inclined in too many cases to regard trade, except in the abstract, as beneath their notice, and

to forget that the business man who appeals to them for assistance is representing something more than his own individual interest. Yet in many of the countries in which we have diplomatic representatives the chief, if not the only, interests over which it is necessary to watch are trade interests, and in very few instances are these of a nature to demand diplomatic action in the generally accepted sense of the term. "Our officials will tell us a thousand things that we may not do," declares Mr. BENNETT, "but they will never tell us what we may do." No better illustration of the truth contained in this statement could be cited than the attitude adopted towards the Press of this Colony at the present time. Restrictions—often irritating, vexatious, and foolish—are freely imposed on the pretext of safeguarding Imperial interests, but we have yet to learn that any support, moral or material, has ever been accorded to those who are seeking to counteract the pernicious propaganda of journals subsidised by the enemy.

When, however, every allowance has been made for these handicaps, it must be admitted that the British manufacturer or merchant suffers as much from his own neglect as from any indifference shown towards him by the official classes. He has yet to learn the value of co-operation, though he has had abundant opportunities of observing what a potent weapon it has become in the hands of his rivals. Towards powerful trade combinations relentlessly pursuing a well-defined policy along scientific lines, Great Britain has been content hitherto to assume an attitude of lofty indifference, and still to rely for the maintenance of her industrial supremacy upon independent individual effort. In too many cases our manufacturers and merchants are inclined to believe that the methods, even though devoid of method, which have served in the past are good enough for the present and the future, seemingly oblivious of the fact that conditions have changed and are constantly changing. The idea appears to prevail that the superiority of British goods is so self-evident that nothing more is necessary. In this connection the words addressed to the New English Club in Petrograd recently by the British Ambassador are worthy of note. "If we are to out the Germans," said Sir GEORGE BUCHANAN, "our merchants and manufacturers must radically change their methods. They must study local requirements and local tastes, and must give up the old-fashioned idea that what an Englishman likes ought to be good enough for a foreigner. They must send out more British commercial travellers, and, if single firms cannot bear the expense, firms belonging to allied trades ought to co-operate and have one common representative. They must also be prepared to grant greater credit facilities." The same warning is heard from all parts of the world, where British trade has suffered severely from lack of adaptability to local conditions and from representation by those unacquainted with the language and customs of the country.

While we are in general agreement with the views expressed by Mr. MOORE BENNETT it is difficult to follow him in all his arguments. We do not think, for instance, that the one all-pervading passion of the German merchant in China was, to obtain work for the factory-hands at home, regardless of his own welfare. We believe that his main object was to do the best he could for himself. When, as sometimes happened, he represented two competing interests, the one German and the other British, there is no doubt that he would give the preference to the former, always providing that he suffered no loss by so doing. It may seem an anomaly that British firms should have been content to place their agencies with Germans, but not infrequently they have pleaded as an excuse that the Germans were more active and enterprising. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that German manufacturers were sometimes represented by British firms. In both cases, no doubt, the manufacturer was actuated solely by a desire to advance his own interests. It may be that the British manufacturer wished to avoid adding another to the long string of agencies in the hands of British merchants in China, which Mr. BENNETT regards "as about the greatest menace which the British manufacturer has to face." To these merchants, says Mr. BENNETT, it is a matter of supreme indifference who executes the order so long as they get their commission as intermediaries. When it was put to him that to obtain the lowest price was a perfectly natural and legitimate method of doing business he retorted that it was unnecessary in the interior of

China, and that our rivals would not know anything of what was passing unless they were circumscribed for quotations by the man on the spot. In proof of his contention he pointed to the electric lighting installation at Yunnanfu, for which a German firm charged \$30,000, though the work could have been executed for half that price by British engineers. It is probable, however, that "squeeze" was not without its influence in obtaining this order. In any case, China is becoming more open every year, and in the meantime, it is difficult to understand why an agent who is paid by commission should bother himself unnecessarily to reduce to a minimum the figure upon which that commission is earned. Deservedly high as the British reputation for honesty stands, it is to be doubted if it is over attuned to such a lofty attitude as this would indicate.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Mr. T. G. H. Brayfield (of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke) has obtained a commission as Engineer-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

The P. and O. Homeward Mail steamer *Arabia*, with the Hongkong Mail of the 14th January last, arrived in London on the 23rd inst.

Captain Neville Grimble, nephew of Mr. George Grimble, of Hongkong, has again been wounded while serving with his regiment in the neighbourhood of Kut, Mesopotamia.

Mr. Souza, of Kowloon, asks us to state that the order of the Magistrate that his dog should be kept under observation in the Dogs' Home for two months was made with his consent.

Mr. C. H. Gale, Second Assistant Director of Public Works, has returned to the Colony from Home leave, and on his arrival Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth left for Home by the *Huachi Maru*.

A Norwegian steamer trading to Bangkok has been offered and accepted a cargo of rice, 1,300 tons, from Saigon to Haiphong or a French Atlantic port for \$14,300, which works out at 220/- a ton. The vessel goes home round the Cape.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday an application for permission to erect a trough closet at No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central was withdrawn. There were present at the meeting Mr. D. W. Trueman (President), Lieut.-Colonel Orsini, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming, and Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

News has been received in the Colony of the death at the front of Lieut. E. N. Mitchell, son of the late Mr. S. W. Mitchell and brother of Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell, of Hongkong. Lieut. Mitchell was originally gazetted to the Bedfordshire Regiment, but was subsequently attached to the Lancs. and Yorkshire Regiment as a bombing officer. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mitchell and the family at home, as well as for the many relatives and friends in Hongkong.

At the Magistracy yesterday P.-c. Pepperell prosecuted a Chinese for refusing to pay motor-car hire. It seems that the defendant formed one of a party of Chinese who engaged motor-car No. 77 for about three hours. All the party save the defendant got out of the car at West Point, and the driver asked defendant for the hire money, about \$16.25. He said he had no money, and he was eventually taken to the police station where only a few cents were found on him. He was fined \$20, and ordered to pay \$18.25 compensation to complainant.

## HONGKONG RACE MEETING. THE STAKE-WINNERS.

The following is a list of the stake-winners with an estimate of the amounts attached to the races won:—

Sir Paul	.....\$10,985
Mr. John Peel	.....3,711
Mr. Dynast	.....1,840
Mr. E. Kadorie	.....1,124
Mr. Goshead	.....1,100
Mr. D. M. Ross	.....800
Mr. Horford	.....800
Mr. Charles	.....760
Mr. Mass	.....700
Mr. H. F. White	.....680
Mr. Soares	.....600
Mr. Esp	.....500
Mr. Ciro	.....400
Mr. H. Humphreys	.....300
Mr. Sig	.....300
Mr. Staves	.....300
Mr. Trident	.....200
Mr. Al	.....100
Mr. Adams	.....100
Mr. B. D. F. Beith	.....100
Mr. Gurkha	.....100
Mr. Henry Morris	.....100

The trophies were appropriated as follows:

Mr. John Peel	.....American Cup.
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## THE WAR.

## COLOSSAL STRUGGLE NEAR VERDUN.

FRENCH LINE BENT BUT UNBROKEN.

SHORT RETIREMENT "TO PREVENT USELESS LOSSES."

ENEMY'S HEAVY SACRIFICES.

GERMAN CORSAIR'S VICTIMS.

PREMIER AND PEACE FADDISTS.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GREAT BATTLE AROUND VERDUN.

ENEMY INFANTRY OF SEVEN ARMIES ATTACK.

PARIS, February 24th.  
1.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The German attack to the north of Verdun developed, as was foreseen, into a very important action, powerfully supported. The battle continued to-day with growing intensity, and was vigorously contested by our troops, who inflicted on the enemy extremely high losses.

A ceaseless bombardment by heavy guns, to which we replied with equal violence, extended along a front of 40 kilometres from Malancourt to a point in front of Etain.

German infantry in great numbers, belonging to seven different armies, made a succession of attacks during the day between Brabant-sur-Meuse and Ornes. The enemy, despite all his efforts, was unable to dislodge us from the village of Haumont.

Our counter-attacks crushed the enemy offensive in the Courcy Wood, most of which we hold. The Germans, east of Courcy Wood, succeeded in penetrating into Wavrille Wood after a series of sanguinary attacks.

Enemy assaults north of Ornes on our Houthois line were stopped by counter-attacks.

There were no infantry actions on the left bank of the Meuse or between Ornes and Remery.

T enemy on Tuesday evening attacked southeast of Carpiach Wood, south-west of Kirch, in Alsace, and gained a footing in advanced trenches, from which he immediately dislodged by our counter-attack.

Artillery made several breaches in enemy trenches in front of Steenstraete, Belgium, and wrecked his defences on Wauders Plateau, north of the Alsace.

## ENEMY CLAIMS 3,000 PRISONERS.

BERLIN, February 23rd.  
German communiqué claims that the 16th north of Verdun on a front of six kilometres penetrated nearly two miles. The Germans claim to have taken 3,000 prisoners and quantities of war material.

## ENEMY CAPTURES THREE VILLAGES.

AMSTERDAM, February 24th.  
Light's Berlin communiqué is very

It claims that the Germans have entered the villages of Brabant-sur-Meuse, Font, and Samogneux, and the wooded district in the vicinity.

## A COLOSSAL STRUGGLE.

PARIS, February 24th.  
7.10 p.m.

Colossal struggle is swaying to and fro at Verdun. Eminent French critics say is not altogether a question of holding mathematically every yard of ground, but making the Germans suffer the main losses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

PARIS, February 24th.  
4.50 p.m.

Today's communiqué says:—Northward of Verdun fighting throughout the night was of the same intensity from the right bank of the Meuse to southward of Ornes.

In consequence of the violence of the bombardment of our advanced position at Brabant-sur-Meuse we evacuated the village in cover of darkness, under the flanking fire of our batteries on the left bank of the Meuse.

A German attack against Samogneux was repulsed. A German Brigade again attacked Bois-des-Cources, and re-captured part of the wood, of which we hold the southern salient.

All the offensives against Beaumont failed to dislodge us. We dominated the ravine southward of Herbehois.

Retreating movements ordered for the purpose of preventing useless losses were carried out in perfect order.

The Germans, who advanced only with difficulty and at the cost of heavy sacrifices, were unable to break our front at any point.

There was a continuous bombardment between Ornes and Fromery.

The Germans in Lorraine gained a footing in an advanced post, but were immediately ejected.

## ENEMY'S FURIOUS ATTACKS MULTIPLIED.

PARIS, February 25th.  
12.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The enemy north of Verdun continued with undiminished intensity to bombard our front from the Meuse to south of Fromery, and multiplied his furious attacks between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes, leaving heaps of corpses without succeeding in breaking our front.

We carried back our line on both wings behind Samogneux and south of Ornes respectively.

Our artillery replied ceaselessly to the enemy's bombardment.

The artillery activity somewhat slackened between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. There has been no infantry action up to the present in this region.

We repulsed and pursued an enemy reconnaissance in Lorraine which attempted to approach one of our small posts north of St. Martin.

We concentrated our fire on the enemy's works at Maison-de-Champagne and south of Ste. Marie Apy and carried out a destructive fire on the works at Fille Morte.

## BRITISH ARTILLERY SHELL ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

A communiqué says: There has been artillery activity in the neighbourhood of the La Bassée Canal, and north-east of Ypres. The enemy's position was considerably damaged.

On our extreme left we shelled working parties on Tuesday night.

In grenade fighting in a crater we dispersed a party of enemy grenadiers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH GUNS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, February 24th.

A British communiqué says:—We opened a mine opposite Hulluch on Wednesday night and occupied the crater.

Today, an artillery duel about Bac St. Maur ended in our favour.

Our artillery successfully bombarded hostile works near Frelinghien, on the Ypres-Comines Canal, and east of Boesinghe.

## FRENCH AIR RAID.

PARIS, February 24th.

A communiqué says:—A French aeroplane squadron dropped 45 large bombs on Metzablon station and gasworks. A great fire was immediately observed.

## NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GERMAN CORSAIR'S VICTIMS. PRISONERS FROM EIGHT VESSELS LANDED.

MADRID, February 23rd.

It is officially announced that the British steamer *Westburn* put into Santa Cruz, Tenerife, for repair. The vessel was flying the German flag, and had a prize-crew of an officer and seven men. The cap of one of them was marked S.M.S. *Loeben* (Moore).

Aboard the *Westburn* were 206 prisoners from the British vessels *Flamenco*, *Horace*, *Clan MacTavish*, *Edinburgh*, *Cambridge*, *Belge*, and *Luxemburg*, also eleven Spanish sailors.

A later message that the Germans have taken out the *Westburn* and scuttled her.

## GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## A NEW MILITARY MEDAL.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that His Majesty the King had directed the institution of a new medal for the immediate recognition of bravery in the field.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF PAST EVENTS.

LONDON, February 24th.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that a series of official descriptive accounts of past events would shortly be issued, but he said it was undesirable to make an estimate of enemy's losses.

## BRITISH NEW BLOCKADE MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 24th.

Lord Robert Cecil's promotion to be Minister in connection with Blockade affairs does not entail a bye-election, because he remains as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and does not receive a salary as Minister for Blockade.

Admiral Sir Rodolph Meux, M.P., will assist Lord Robert Cecil.

## FATE OF ZEPPELIN CREW. COMMANDER'S LAST MESSAGES.

STOCKHOLM, February 23rd.

The yacht *Stella* picked up a bottle near Gothenburg, which contained two letters from the Commander of Zeppelin L 19 to his family.

A third letter says:—"The Zeppelin is 100 yards above the sea. The motors have broken down. I expect to drop into the sea."

A fourth letter says:—"The airship is sinking, and the crew are drowning."

## ADMIRAL POHL PREDECEASES HIS FLEET.

BERLIN, February 24th.

It is officially announced that Admiral Pohl, formerly Chief of the High Seas Fleet, has died in Berlin.

## LORD DERBY'S NEW POST.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Derby has accepted the Chairmanship of the joint Naval and Military Committee of the Air Service, without remuneration.

## A NATIONAL STUD.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Government will vote £250,000 for the establishment of a National Stud.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

MR. ASQUITH'S STRIKING CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, February 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Snowden, the Socialist member, expressed the opinion that the time was ripe for a movement towards peace. The German Socialists, he said, solidly favoured peace.

Mr. Trevelyan supported. Both speeches were received in the coldest manner.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that neither of the members spoke for the public. (Cheers.) He doubted if they even represented their own constituents. Certainly they did not represent democratic opinion. (Cheers.) The country was absolutely united. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith added that he welcomed Mr. Snowden's admission that peace conditions must secure the attainment of our aims. Mr. Snowden's real contention was that there was genuine desire for peace in Germany, but where was the evidence thereof? The Premier referred bitterly to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that Germany was not the enemy of small nations, and re-affirmed his famous Guildhall sentence:—"We shall not sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium, and now Serbia, have recovered in full measure all—and more than all—that they have sacrificed, until France is adequately assured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nations are placed on an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed." (Loud cheers.) He asked Mr. Trevelyan and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg what could be clearer than that.

This was greeted with a storm of cheering, and the debate speedily collapsed.

The Labour Member, Mr. Walsh, said that until Germany had admitted her wrong-doings it was premature to talk of peace overtures.

Mr. Stanton assured the House that 95 per cent. of the workers were loyal to the Government. The discussion closed, and the Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

## "A NEGLIGIBLE GROUP OF PEACE FADDISTS."

LONDON, February 24th.

The newspapers unanimously pay a tribute to the patience of the House of Commons in listening to a negligible group of peace faddists, who, as the *Daily News* points out, are absolutely unsupported by any body of opinion in the country, but the papers welcome the debate because it gave Mr. Asquith an opportunity of reiterating the country's determination, showing the enemy and the world the worthlessness of a tiny clique of political eccentrics.

## MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Thirty out of the 33 Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are resigning in consequence of the vote against their Memorandum in favour of Free Trade.

## THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

PETROGRAD, February 23rd.

The Russian people are deeply impressed by the Tsar's first visit to the Duma, testifying to the Imperial acceptance of Parliamentary institutions and the close unity of the Tsar and his people.

## FRENCH DECORATIONS. FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Gazette announces that President Poincaré has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on General Sir Douglas Haig; the Grand Officer on General Sir Ian Hamilton; Lieut-General Sir W. Birdwood and Lieut-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson; the Cross of War on Field-Marshal Viscount French and Lieut-General Birdwood; the Distinguished Service Order on Lieut-Commander Dennis, for sinking a German gunboat on Lake Nyassa; and the Distinguished Service Cross on Surgeon A. MacMullin for gallantry at Serengeti, East Africa.

## THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.

A gale has aggravated the floods. Churches and houses have been wrecked in Nieuw-Wendland and Buikelo.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE RED CROSS COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Colonel James Montgomery, Red Cross Commissioner for East Africa, is starting immediately with his staff and a large consignment of stores.

## GERMANS SEIZED ON THE "CHINA."

SMART WORK BY BRITISH CRUISER.

As we expected, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, the attempt of about forty Germans to reach the Fatherland via America was not attended with the success they apparently anticipated when they left Shanghai on Friday morning by the *China*, a vessel flying the American flag and belonging to the newly formed China Mail S.S. Co. It appears that of a large list of passengers carried on the *China* some thirty-eight were of military age and included in their number men who had been employed on the ships interned in Shanghai.

The steamer sailed at about eight o'clock on Friday morning and a message was received at Wessing, at about 6.20 in the evening, stating that the vessel had been stopped. The message, which came from Captain Frazier, in command of the *China*, stated:—

"China stopped by British cruiser. Thirty-eight German male passengers taken prisoners and placed aboard British cruiser. Women passengers not molested. China detained five hours."

## GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

BITTER COMPLAINTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

According to the report published in the *Cologne Gazette*, there was a lively debate in the Reichstag last month, mainly on the subject of the censorship. The Socialist, Herr Dittmann, referring to the prohibition of the publication by a Socialist newspaper at Halle of the Socialist attacks in the Reichstag against the Imperial Corn Authorities and to threats of repression because of the conspicuousness of blank spaces, remarked that the rights of the people were being trampled on. For this remark he was reproved by the Vice-President, Herr Dove. Herr Dittmann proceeded:—

In the Reichstag we must speak plain German. Socialist editors are labouring under a heavy censorship which is not military but purely political. Workmen's organization have during the war renounced their weapon of strikes, but, in spite of this, they are being unfairly treated. The Prussian Government is making the most careful preparations so that the elections may turn in their favour. The perniciousness of this system is evident from the fact newspapers are also forbidden to express judgment on semi-official articles. This is political compulsion of conscience, this is immorality.

Herr Fischbeck (Progressive People's Party) condemned the censorship, which would not allow a man to be attacked because he wore the Iron Cross, which wished to compel papers to publish certain articles, and which prohibited even the criticism of bank statements.

Herr Stresemann, National Liberal, regarded as foolish the suppression of Reichstag transactions, and as laughable the alteration of quotations from Goethe. Referring to the suppression of newspapers, he said:—Privy Councillor Kirdorf wished to publish in the *Pan-German Press* an article entitled "Bismarck's Birthday." The title remained. Then however, came a white space and at the bottom the signature Emil Kirdorf. (Laughter.) When Hindenburg spoke the line dictum "Not hold out but conquer" (*Nicht durchhalten sondern siegen*), and said many another word with well-known vigour, even this interview, which was accorded to a newspaper correspondent, was suppressed after one paper had published it.

ENGLAND A FAST MASTER. The word was (he continued) is only to be won with public opinion. In this war England has been a fast master, even if she has partly acted against us in a hypocritical and criminal manner, which we shall not imitate. She fights against us with cables, telegraph bureaux, films and cinematographs. A weighty fact, too, is that at home we have been often misled because from newspaper cuttings, which were prepared for us, we were only allowed to hear favourable opinions such as were friendly to Germany, so that we were started as out of a dream when we suddenly saw facing us almost nothing but hatred, envy, and hostility even in neutral countries. We underrate the value of home public opinion for the issue of the war.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## MEETINGS OF THE CABINET.

PEKING, February 25th.

It has been officially ordered that the Cabinet shall meet once a week under the Presidency of the Secretary of State.

The importance of this departure cannot be over-estimated. Greater responsibility will be laid on the Ministers, who consequently gain freedom of initiative and action, and it is a big advance towards the establishment of a responsible Cabinet.

There will also shortly be inaugurated conferences under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, attended by the Ministers and Foreign Advisers, to discuss ways and means for the improvement of the country.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution will probably be promulgated within three months, and the Citizens' Convention may be converted into a Parliament.

## SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT.

100,000 SOLDIERS TO BE PROVIDED.

The Government have decided to provide 100,000 soldiers for the suppression of the revolt. The monthly expenditure will be \$5,000,000. Twenty millions will be provided by the Budget, and the remaining ten millions required for a six months campaign can be raised by an increase in the amount of the Domestic Loan this year.

## ENTHRONEMENT POSTPONED.

The enthronement has been officially postponed.

## THE YUNNAN REBELS.

SOME HEAVY FIGHTING.

An official telegram states that the Yunnan rebels, invading Hunan from Tung-yuen and Chenyuen, were defeated with heavy losses but being reinforced they compelled the Loyalists to retire. On the 18th inst. the rebels invaded the south of Szechuan, but were repulsed at the village of Nanchi, which was captured by the Loyalists. The Szechuan forces reached Nanchi, but the heavy rains prevented fighting. The Hunan forces have arrived at Chanchu, Tsikiang and Mayang, 100 to 300 li from the rebels.

Fighting is expected in a week.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A GIFT FROM A FRIEND!

Inspector Gordon charged a Chinese before Mr. Hazeland yesterday with unlawfully having in his possession five tael of opium at Kowloon railway station. Defendant said it was given him by a friend, and he did not know it was opium. Inspector Gordon pointed out that the opium was concealed in packets under each knee. Defendant was fined \$450, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

## SPECIAL CONSTABLE ASSAULTED BY A HAWKER.

A Portuguese special constable summoned the owner of a fish-stall in the Kowloon market before Mr. Hazeland for assault. Complainant's story was that he was with his wife purchasing some fish at the stall. He was suspicious of the weight and took the fish to a neighbouring fruit stall, where it was weighed and found to be two or three tael less. When he told defendant, the latter roughly seized hold of his arm. Defendant said that he had refused the price he asked, and had gone away. Then they came back and he thought they agreed to take the fish at the first price. Defendant was bound over.

## PIRACY PREVENTION REGULATIONS.

The owner of a steam launch was summoned before Mr. Hazeland for failing to enter into a bond with the Captain-Superintendent of Police in accordance with the Piracy Prevention Ordinance. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida was for the defendant and said that defendant had no intention of contravening the Ordinance. He had obtained a licence to ply from the Harbourmaster, who should have told him, before granting the licence, that it was also necessary to enter into a bond with the Captain-Superintendent of Police. He thought that a similar notice should be published in the Harbourmaster's Office. His client had never carried on the business of launch owner before. He was carrying mails for the Government, and notified the East Office daily of the departure of the launch. He had no idea a bond was necessary. The Magistrate said it was very important that this law should be strictly complied with. There men knew quite well about the bond.

Inspector Gordon added that every launch-owner was last year provided with a copy of the regulations and notified that a bond was necessary. Defendant was fined \$100. The alternative was two months' imprisonment.



# A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouched for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the bowels, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Blisters, and for Female Ailments.

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

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They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.



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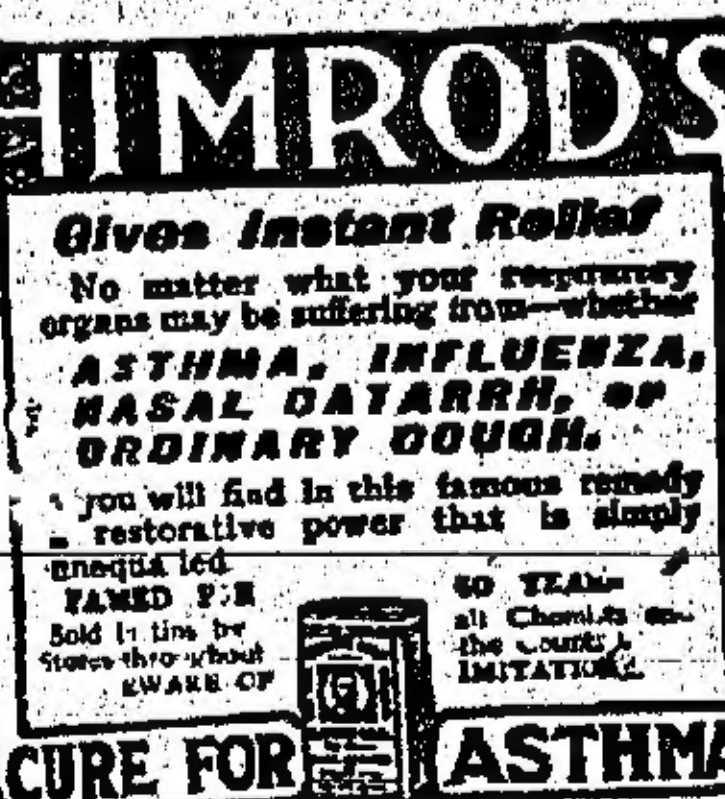
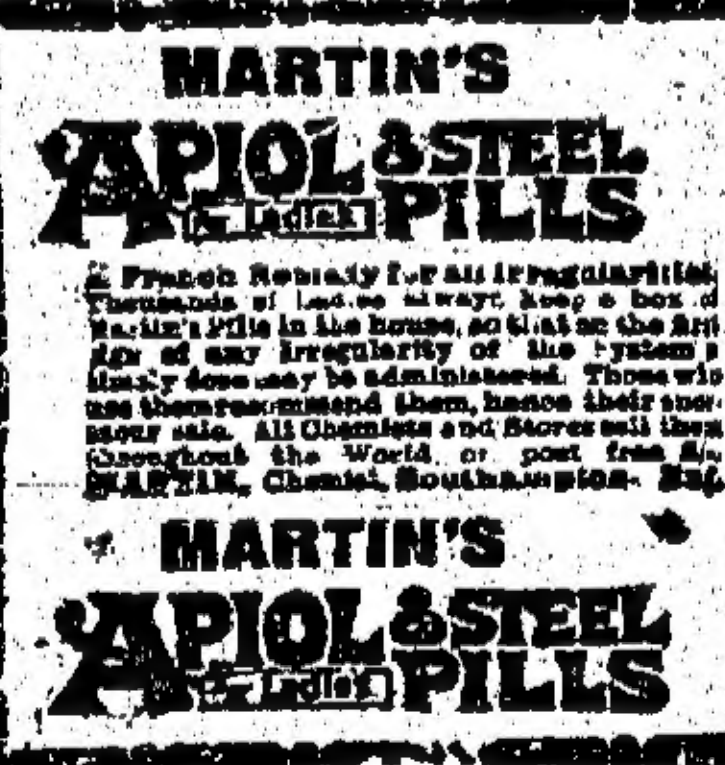
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Samples Free by Post. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25c. bottle free from nearest depot. New York, 27, Chamber Street; London, 10, Tottenham Court Road; Hongkong, 10, Queen's Road; Shanghai, 10, The Bund; Canton, 10, The Bund; Peking, 10, The Bund; Tientsin, 10, The Bund; Hankow, 10, The Bund; Harbin, 10, The Bund; Manchuria, 10, The Bund; Korea, 10, The Bund; Japan, 10, The Bund; China, 10, The Bund; India, 10, The Bund; Australia, 10, The Bund; New Zealand, 10, The Bund; South Africa, 10, The Bund; Canada, 10, The Bund; United States, 10, The Bund.



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### MORE MEN AND MORE BRAINS.

WHAT WE NEED TO WIN THE WAR

[BY LEVAT FRASER.]

The question of compulsion appears to be settled. The will of the nation must prevail, and no "card-votes" can disguise the nation's feelings.

Those who have gone to the war, and those who are going, demand support. Those who are left behind mean to see that they will get it.

I spent Saturday morning in studying a whole array of articles in the *Sausage-and-Cocoa Press* every one of which contained marvelous calculations intended to prove that the Military Service Bill will only bring two men and a boy to the colours. Most of the rest of the unattested million were, I gathered from these prints, clergy and criminals, the halt and the blind.

All these analyses of Lord Derby's figures are beside the mark. They can be swept aside in a single sentence, thus:

Nearly half a million married recruits will be sent to the Army if the Government's pledge is not kept. That is the case for the Bill in a nutshell. So far as can be gathered a great many single men also attested on the strength of the pledge, though it was not made to them.

The task which lies before us is to beat the Germans, not in exports, but on the battle field. The sooner we do that the sooner we shall have peace. The way to reach peace is to train men to beat the Germans.

Our export trade is doing very well. In the month of November last, the sixteenth month of the war, we exported British produce and manufactures to the value of 35 million pounds sterling. That was our biggest month in exports since the war began.

It was an increase of 11 million pounds on November, 1914, in spite of all the men who have joined the colours or gone into war industries. It equalled our November exports in the flourishing year of 1907.

It was within 9 millions of the extraordinary record year of 1913. How was it done? By a readjustment of labour and the expansion of women's labour.

Let me recall a prophecy published three days before we entered the war. We were told:

Do the mass of Englishmen, the tradesmen, the workmen, the manufacturer, understand how swiftly ruin sweeps across industry under the threat or the impact of war? Within a few days of England launching into this struggle the streets of every English town will be filled with starving men, women, and children, who either have no money because there is no work or whose wages under the blast of famine can no longer keep body and soul together.

The soldier at least has his ration, but a starvation will come to the homes of millions of working men.

That was the *Sausage-and-Cocoa* view on the eve of war. The same group of men are now writing and talking humbug about our export trade. This is a war for our very existence. Unless we win, our export trade will vanish with our Empire. But if anybody is anxious about our exports I recommend him to order the latest Board of Trade tables from the nearest bookseller.

Yet just as it is wrong to suppose that the requirements of our export trade prevent us from raising more men, so it is still more mischievous to cherish the belief that we do not need more arms. The down-fall of Germany is at hand. The newspapers are full of the impending collapse of German credit, and very sweeping and false conclusions are being drawn from the statements made.

I have myself more than once directed attention to the rapid decline in the exchange value of the German shilling. For us it is a very cheering sign, especially as we must credit abroad is improving. But we must not read too much meaning into it at present. The immediate cause is that the dividends are falling due on such portions of German loans as are held in neutral countries, and Germany is finding some difficulty in producing the money.

No doubt the internal condition of Germany is steadily getting worse. When we take the lid off, as we shall in time, we shall see a very different Germany from that depicted in the wireless messages and in the hopeful speeches of Dr. Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance. Austria-Hungary is in even greater straits. But what we have to remember is that the decline of German credit abroad hurts the Germans less than a similar collapse would hurt us, because now they are largely self-contained and are spending relatively little money abroad.

The only thing that concerns us is Germany's ability to fight, and in a struggle to the death bankrupt States can go on fighting for a very long time. We may be gratified at the decline of German credit, but though it is a serious and important symptom we must not be deceived about it. It is not going to end such a war as this. The war will only be ended by a great decline in German numbers, accompanied by sweeping victories for the Allies. That is why we need more armies.

Though popular feeling has settled the question of compulsion, we are not yet at the end of the secret movement to impose an arbitrary and misguided limitation upon the strength of our forces in the field. More will be heard on that point before very long, but the country will assuredly overcome it, as it has already overcome the opposition to compulsion.

Within the last day or two fresh evidence has been forthcoming about the way in which our participation in the war has been hampered by the lack of trained men. Most people now believe that the moment it was decided to make an unsupported naval attack; but if the enterprise ever had any subsequent chance of success it was thrown away owing to the lack of sufficient reinforcements.

Sir Ian Hamilton, in his great final despatch, says that he asked for two more divisions on May 10th. He got none. He asked for 25,000 more men on August 16th, after the failure at Suvla Bay and the partial failure at Anzac. He is told in reply that "the essential drafts, reinforcements, and munitions could not be sent." No reason is publicly assigned. We are imagining it.

Some people argue that if we continue to raise men without stint, "the demands of the soldiers" will be endless. I believe this idea to be entirely unfounded. Our leading soldiers have never had any notion of attempting to drain this country of every available man. They are probably looking for quality even more than for quantity. But they know the task they have to do and the forces against them, and they want to ensure a sufficient supply of men, not only at the moment but for the great work which lies ahead. We have the assurance of the Government that our present numbers with the colours are inadequate. Since the war began our numbers have always been smaller than our needs. Had we begun the attack on Gallipoli with 200,000 men instead of less than 70,000 we might have dominated Constantinople to-day.

Of course, we shall raise our fresh armies, as the country is now determined to do, and as our Allies hope and expect; but one trusts they will be put to better uses than are revealed in Sir Ian Hamilton's last Dardanelles despatch. I think we are going to hear a great deal more of that despatch in the next few weeks. So far we have chiefly heard discussions of its literary qualities, regarding which it appears to me that both classes of disputants are wrong. It is a mistake to say that it is too well written. A general reveals his temperament in his despatches, and that is what Sir Ian Hamilton has done. Nobody complains that Julius Caesar or Marlborough wrote too well. At the same time, it is equally a mistake to grow ecstatic about the literary flavour of the despatch, as though the business of a general is to write and not to fight.

The thing in the mind is the stamp of the remnant of the old Norfolk, charging into the forest and vanishing for ever. I remember their gallant and impetuous leader when Sir Horace Beauchamp was colonel of the 20th Hussars he was known as "The Bo'sun." He was meant by nature for a sailor, and the sea claimed his heart. He was the only cavalry colonel I ever heard of who spent his leave standing watch on the bridge of an ocean liner to earn a master mariner's certificate.

But the thing the public are talking about most, and will go on talking about, is the story of the irresolute generals at Suvla Bay. There is one secret conviction planted deep in the breast of every Englishman. He may wear side-whiskers, he may have sat for forty years upon an office stool, he may be well aware that he would make a mess of bookkeeping, but in his heart every Englishman believes that if he had the chance he could lead a British Army in the field. I shared this conviction myself up till the first time I saw forty thousand horse, foot, and artillery advancing through wooded country. Then I began to have doubts, but I fear they have not prevented me from occasionally exemplifying the inadmissible national tendency.

On this occasion I shall not attempt to explain what the generals ought to have done at Suvla Bay. Quite enough people are doing that already. I would only say that it ought to be remembered that the documentary evidence on which discussions are now rife is derived from Sir Ian Hamilton himself. Whatever criticism may be advanced it should be recognised that he is frank and fearless, and has shown himself so in his statements. But I do not think the public will be content with the suggestion that the whole matter can stand over until after the war. Some of the questions require immediate explanation, and these include the selection of the generals.

Everybody is saying that we need more men, but numbers are of no use without good generals. The cry for good generals is common to all the combatants, but in this country an uneasy feeling is growing that under our present system the best brains do not always get to the top. Why? One answer offered, for what it is worth, is that we need younger generals. On the western front, at any rate, the need is now being to some extent supplied. When one thinks of Marshal von der Goltz marching into Asia at seventy-two one realises at the same time that youth is not everything and that brains are the chief need if combined with enterprise and force of character.

One who has great experience and is a good judge wrote to me the other day that men above the age of thirty-five are of no use in this war except as clerks or on lines of communication. Of course, he was speaking of the rank and file, and I think he had in mind men with no previous military training. But, save in exceptional cases, is there no age at which generals would be better in retirement than in high command in his war?

Generals of very mature years came into vogue in the Crimea and in the Franco-German War. But most great commanders have been young. Napoleon invaded Italy at 27, fought Austerlitz at 37, and reached St. Helena at 49. Wellington commanded a division before he was 30, and was 40 when he won Waterloo. Grant was under 40 when he won fame in the American Civil War, and Sheridan was only 30. Abraham Lincoln actually made generals out of men fresh from West Point, the American Sandhurst.

Even in the Franco-German War there were some generals still young. To take an example from the enemy: The Red Prince was 45 when he galloped in the late afternoon fifteen miles from Pont-a-Mousson to a battlefield where indecision was rife, knocked the heads of the wavering commanders together, flung in more troops, and won the battle of Vionville-Mars-la-Tour. One wonders what he would have done at Suvla Bay. Last February the French Government announced that the average age of their generals in command had been reduced by ten years.

In this war of wars every possible officer who has brains and daring and indomitable courage and that driving force which fears no obstacles should have his chance. There are places in this war for all such men, and we need all we can find, especially in France, where the real issue must be decided. A great many contradictory statements are being made just now about the strength and the dispositions of the enemy. One expert, who has usually good information, wrote that the Germans have 105 divisions on the French front and 45 divisions on the Russian front. A Petrograd telegram on Saturday estimated that the enemy had on the Russian front 120 in-

### WINIFRED AND THE WAR.

SOME GENERAL KNOWLEDGE HOWLERS.

Winifred is a jolly brown-eyed girl of some seventeen rains and perhaps it was hardly fair to expect her to know much about it; and as she sat at her desk running perplexed fingers through her ruffled curls, I began to hate that wretched examiner who had brought into this old-world convent the disturbing echo of a European conflict.

Winifred is far too busy a girl to read the papers, if such worldly things are to be found in these cloisters; and she was handicapped from the beginning—still, she did her best and I can but hope that something of her endeavour permeated the hopeless inaccuracy of her answers and helped her to win that scholarship which has been the subject of her dreams for the past twelve months.

From the very first question she was out of her element:—

"Question 1. Write short notes on the following:—Sap; communiqué; counter-attack; Taube."

Winifred stopped sucking her penholder and began to write.

Sap: A kind of juice—Verbun sap. Communiqué: One who has partaken of communion. Counter-attack: A game of war played with counters—some people play it with flags.

Taube: The proper name is Tuppenny Taube. London has many of these underground railways.

Winifred stopped writing and re-read the question to make quite sure that she had left out nothing essential. The next question was more to her liking, as it came within the province of History, and History is one of the curriculum subjects.

"Explain by means of a genealogical table the relationship between the Crown Prince and the Prince of Wales."

She penned her answer deliberately and confidently and this is what she wrote:—

Queen Victoria—Prince Consort—Prince of Wales—Empress Frederick—Kaiser Wilhelm.

Prince of Wales Crown Prince (Adding, as a footnote), "The Royal Families of England and Germany have always intermarried very closely."

The next question gave more trouble: it was as follows:—

Write short notes on the following:—(1) "A Scrap of paper." (2) "Baby-Killers." (3) "This contemptible little army." (4) "The one and the only lake." (5) "We rode through them like brown paper."

Winifred only attempted number five and this was her answer:—

"We rode through them like brown paper, because we were British and wore khaki. If we had referred to the Germans, we should have ridden through them like 'Silurian Gray.'"

The next question was:—

"Queen Elizabeth" (1915): Displacement 27,500; Main armament 6 by 15 in. 16 by 6 in. I.H.P. 35,000; Speed 25; Engines Turb; Fuel Oil; Explain the above."

This is what Winifred wrote: "This refers to a battleship which was built in 1915. She has a crew of 27,500 men and her armour is in place 120 inches thick, in other places 90 inches thick. When in harbour (I.H.P. In harbour population) her population is 35,000. I don't know why so many people come on board, but suppose it is the sailors' friends. Her speed is 25 times greater than other battleships and her engines resemble a dove in shape (German Turb) the birds are used at all. The British are very proud of this remarkable ship."

The last question which Winifred answered was not a fair one. Hitherto the General Knowledge paper had been possibly a War Paper, and I don't know what prompted the examiner to swing off on to a literary subject without any warning. However, he wasn't able to follow Winifred off as well. This was the question:—

"To whom does 'she' refer in the following quotations?"

(a) She stood breast-high and the corn. (b) She sat like Patience on a monument smiling at grief. (c) She walks the waters like a thing of life. (d) She comes unlooked for, she comes at all.

Here is the answer of Winifred: (a) Germany (before the blocks). (b) Belgium. (c) Great Britain. (d) The United States of America. I will, I think, win Winifred's scholarship; it is good enough to cheer two—J.M.S. in *Rangoon Times*.

### WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 12.55 a.m.—The marea depression is now central in the neighbourhood of Toki. The Indo-China cyclone is all up.

An anti-cyclone has formed over China. Pressure has increased slightly over Philippines and Formosa.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along east coast of China, and over the N. Chinese coast.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours at 10 a.m. to day 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending to-day is as follows:—

Direction Force (Light, able to do, blowing from S.E.; over-cast; improvement to clear.)

Hongkong & Neighbourhood N.E. 5, strong.

Formosa Channel N.E. 5, strong.

South Coast of China between the two Hongkong & Loo-choo N. 10.

South Coast of China between the two Hongkong & Hainan N. 10.

fantry divisions and 23 cavalry ones, with corresponding artillery. I cannot analyse these two statements, which seem irreconcilable, neither express any opinion on the frequent notion that the enemy's line in the west is thinner than is commonly supposed. But the enemy's line in the west is thinner, I continue to believe that this is what is won in France, and it rests with the men still needed.



## WHEN GERMANS WILL REVOLT.

## BECOMING SUSPICIOUS OF A WEIRD FINANCIAL STRUCTURE.

[BY J. W. T. MASON.]

News is reaching America from many sources that Germany is now beyond her depth financially, and is keeping afloat only by artificial efforts. There is believed in America to be no possibility that the Germans can re-establish their monetary equilibrium by means of taxation after the war, and this alarming condition is interpreted as being the real reason why the German Government so persistently declares it must collect a war indemnity.

The indemnity question is now being kept to the front by German statesmen because the Kaiser thinks he is winning the war. The prevalent idea among Americans who are studying Europe's various financial difficulties is that the people of the empire are highly suspicious of the weird financial structure erected through the necessities of the war. Primarily it is in order to stifle criticism at home that the Kaiser's advisers have taken to proclaiming with such cocksureness Germany's belief that she will secure an indemnity at the end of the conflict.

## KAISER'S FEARS.

Were the opinion allowed to gather headway among the Teutons that the war will end without a penny of tribute being exacted from Germany's foes, Americans believe nothing could prevent a menacing "stop the war" movement from overwhelming the Kaiser, and possibly leading to revolution.

The Germans, not only are thrifty, but also are shrewd financiers, say American critics; and it is absurd to suppose the people at large within the German Empire are not puzzling their brains about the financial aftermath of the war. So serious, indeed, is the popular feeling, according to advisers that have reached America from Berlin, that the Kaiser fears the financial situation more than he does the military.

The willingness of the present generation of Britons to bear their share of the war's cost, and the constant urging of public opinion in the United Kingdom that the Government increase the tax burden, if necessary, have thrown into conspicuous light the positive fear of the German authorities to levy a single war tax on the German people. The inherent financial strength of Great Britain, as compared with Germany's weakness, is emphasised, in American judgment, more by the differing national attitudes towards taxation than by anything else. It is believed, in short, that the German people as a mass population will never consent to pay the war's cost.

The Government at Berlin is credited in the United States with having a full knowledge of the psychology of the people, though it has failed utterly to understand the psychology of their nations. That the Kaiser will continue to insist to the very end on an indemnity is thought, therefore, to be inevitable. He will not insist because he expects to get the money, but because at all hazards he must keep his subjects in the mood of believing the war will not be presented to them.

## NOT A COPPER!

This emphasis on a war indemnity causes Americans to smile, because, while realising the Kaiser's dilemma, the idea that Germany will succeed in her financial "hold up" plans is scouted. Regardless of any other consideration, the European nations, as their tenacity is viewed in America, would fight to complete exhaustion before giving the Germans a copper. Now, the Kaiser wants to avoid a war to exhaustion even more than he wants to collect an indemnity. Germany, more than other nations, knows from the effects of the Thirty Years' War what a conflict fought to exhaustion really means. Besides this, the rivalry of the Hohenzollern rulers to surpass the records of their ancestors are such that America expects the Kaiser to call a halt before he works utter destruction on his people.

The circumstances being such, therefore, that Germany will not be able to exact an indemnity, Americans are of the opinion that it will be necessary for the Kaiser to find an entirely new method of paying for the war. When the German soldiers return home from the trenches without an indemnity it is believed there will be a flat refusal to permit the Reichstag to tax the people at large in order to meet the war's cost. The soldiers will affirm that they have risked their lives for the Fatherland, and they do not intend to pay for the war as well.

## ENORMOUS SACRIFICES.

In effect, this attitude will be revolutionary. The soldiers will threaten a revolt, and the Government at Berlin either will have to declare Germany bankrupt or will be compelled to persuade the home creditors of the empire—or, at any rate, the wealthier ones—to surrender their bonds and cancel the nation's war debt. It is believed this second course will be the one adopted by the Kaiser, and then urged on the people as an act of exalted patriotism.

Explanations will be made privately that if the upper classes do not acquiesce in the Government's suggestion nothing can save the country from revolution. In a revolution not only would the Kaiser and absolutism be driven from Germany, but the aristocracy and the moneyed interests would lose their all. To prevent this catastrophe the Kaiser is expected to lead with an example of financial sacrifice himself, and then the others, it is believed, will follow the imperial example. The private losses will be enormous, but by no other means can Germany save herself.

Many of the shrewdest minds in Germany are believed to foresee this consequence of the war, and are beginning to prepare for a profound change in the status of the present wealthy classes when conflict is finished.—Daily Express.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

## BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH.

## GERMAN LIES REFUTED.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, speaking at the annual dinner of the New England Club, Petrograd, said, *inter alia*—

"I have dealt so fully on former occasions with the lies which Great Britain has played in a way that I should not refer to it to-night were it not for the fact that German agents and German sympathisers are still trying to sow mistrust in the minds of the Russian people. The attempt made by a certain lady, whose name is familiar to you all, to persuade Russia that we had already made overtures of peace to Germany has fortunately proved a complete fiasco.

"Another report that has been widely circulated has, on the other hand, obtained credence in certain quarters. It was to the effect that I had threatened the Russian Government with a secret Anglo-Japanese Treaty, according to whose terms Japan was to make things very unpleasant for Russia in Manchuria and Siberia, should she attempt to conclude a separate peace with Germany. I need hardly affirm that no such treaty exists, and that the whole story is a malicious falsehood. How could we for a single moment doubt Russia's determination to fight this war to a victorious finish? We know that when the Emperor has pledged his word, that word will not be broken.

"No, it was not in London that such doubts were ever entertained, and during the dark days of the summer, when pessimists in Petrograd were talking of evacuating the capital, I expressed my conviction in the Press that the Russian army would remain intact, and that Russia was unconquerable. By a superb effort Russia is making good her shortage of munitions, and the brilliant successes which she has lately achieved are but the prelude to greater things to come. Russia, for her part, in spite of all the lies spread by German agents, does not doubt her determination to support her with all the resources of the Empire. The Fleet, as she knows, has rendered the Allies service, which it is impossible to exaggerate, and the command of the sea which the British Navy has secured will prove, if I am not making a mistake, a deciding factor in the war. In the European wars of the eighteenth century we supported our Allies with our Fleet, and subsidised a small number of troops. Now, we have raised, in addition, an army that will soon number 4,000,000.

"We have had to transport to various theatres of war one and a-half million men, we have assisted our Allies with transports and munitions, and have sent submarines to co-operate with the gallant Russian navy in the Baltic. We are financing the war expenditure of our Allies to the enormous amount of 422 millions. Finally, we are sacrificing the principles of voluntary service, endeared to us by secular traditions, under which the fabric of the Empire was built up.

"The Allies are going to win the war at whatever cost; not one will listen to any craven voice that may be raised in favour of a premature peace. In a letter to his brother Joseph after Austerlitz, Napoleon said, 'Ce n'est pas la paix, ce sont les conditions de la paix qui sont tout.' That is the precept we must take to heart, for there can be no enduring peace till the military power of Germany is crushed, and she is rendered impotent for future evil.

"I have recently sent home some admirable consular reports on our future commercial relations with this country, and I would appeal to you, gentlemen, who know Russia so well, to impress on your friends at home the urgent necessity of at once preparing to capture the place that German trade has hitherto held here. The Russian Empire offers a vast field for every class of British goods. If we are to trust the Germans, our merchants and manufacturers must radically change their methods. They must study local requirements and local tastes, and must give up the old-fashioned idea that what an Englishman likes ought to be good enough for a foreigner. They must send out more British agents and more British commercial travellers, and if single firms cannot bear the expense, firms belonging to allied trades ought to co-operate, and have one common representative. They must also be prepared to accord greater credit facilities.

"I am not for one moment suggesting that Great Britain should exploit Russia commercially as Germany has done in the past, but that Anglo-Russian trade relations should be co-ordinated on lines advantageous to both countries. It is not merely on account of our trade interests that I lay such stress on the importance of capturing the Russian market from the Germans, but because I wish to consolidate and perpetuate the Anglo-Russian Alliance. In this material age close commercial relations are one of the governing factors of international policy, and it is in the interests both of Russia and Great Britain to erect a barrier against the peaceful penetration of Germany and against the encroachments of her trade."

After referring to the great political, financial, industrial, and social problems to be solved after the war, and the future commercial relations of Great Britain and Russia, the Ambassador concluded:

"The war has taught us to love Russia, to admire her heroism, to appreciate the generous sacrifices she has made in the cause of her Allies. I trust and believe she reciprocates those feelings, and look forward to a permanent alliance of the two great Empires as the surest guarantee of the world's peace."

## UNATTESTED SINGLE MEN.

## STRIKE IN MIDLAND FACTORY.

About 100 men engaged in the finishing and lasting departments at Messrs. Rawsons' boot and shoe factories, Leicester, went out on strike because, they said, a number of single young men in the departments had not attested under Lord Derby's scheme, and they declined to work with "slackers."

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

## GEORGE.

## ENGLISH "FLAG DAY."

The Royal Society of St. George is organising throughout the Empire a great demonstration in honour of England, and in memory of her sons who have laid down their lives in her defence and in defence of our Empire, and now invites the patriotic co-operation not only of Englishmen and Englishwomen throughout the World, but of all those who live beneath the protecting folds of our glorious Flag.

April 23rd, St. George's Day, is England's day, the name-day of our beloved King, the ter-centenary of the death of Shakespeare, and Boy Scouts Day—surely a concatenation of inspiring events worthy of celebration.

The commemoration will not be restricted to the Dominions of the King-Emperor, and arrangements are already in progress to secure the participation of our French, Russian and Italian Allies, and of our kinsmen in the United States of America.

It cannot be doubted that their reply to the German curse "Gott strafe England," will be the well-known universal wearing of the English Flag—The Cross of St. George—the Soldier Saint, which not only symbolises their faith, but, associated with their own national ensigns, lends additional significance to the motto "In hoc signo vinces," and presages the defeat of our enemies.

The net proceeds of all collections, at home and abroad, will go in support of Local War Funds.

Flag Days have been held in England on behalf of every Country but England. It is now the turn of the silent, patient Motherland, the Mother of Nations and the heart of the Empire.

Above every sacred edifice and from every public building throughout the Empire, but more especially in England itself, the blood-red cross of St. George, "The Meteor Flag of England," the sure sign of victory, should be flying on Easter Sunday next—a Day of Remembrance.

Patriotism should be linked with Religion, more especially so at this decisive period in our Country's history, and it is hoped that the great subject associated with Easter Sunday will not preclude, but inspire, suitable reference to St. George's—England's Day; to those who have died and to those who are fighting in so righteous a cause, and that altars and pulpits will be adorned with the red and white roses of England and draped with the red cross Banner of the Soldier Saint.

The War is not over! More than ever will money be needed next year, when donations of large amount can hardly be expected; but pennies are plentiful, and the working classes are "making" good money, and will not be niggard in relieving the distress or adding to the comforts of those of their countrymen at the front.

St. George's—England's Day—falling on a Sunday—"Flag Day" will be held the day before—Saturday—or the day after, Monday, but the most suitable day of the whole week is Saturday.

The Society is ordering millions of Flags of various patterns and prices, all "Made in England," and samples will be sent on application to the Assistant Organizer, Mr. Henry Thompson, at the Flag Day offices, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

HOWARD RUFF,  
Hon. Organizer.AMERICAN RESENTMENT  
AGAINST GERMANY.

Even in Washington the neutrality delusion is fast being dispelled. On every hand one now hears frequently expressions of regret, not to say disappointment, that the United States has not entered the great world-war. The reason for this new growth of interest is anxiety in regard to the Old World's fate. It is political rather than economic, says *The Times* correspondent. But beyond compare in national resources, unburdened by debt, and with a vast measure of human energy, at the beginning of the war the American people took little thought of their exceptional good fortune. Not until their coffers began to overflow with surprising sums of foreign money were they made to realise a situation so fraught with danger to their own institutions. With unexpected suddenness it has dawned upon them that democracy, the very bulwark of their happiness, is in danger, and they are asking themselves what they may do to avert disaster. Among the thoughtful it is no longer pretended that the United States is neutral, or can afford to be; at heart the great majority are in sympathy with the Allies and have been from the beginning. Until recently, however, the masses were content to enjoy their prosperity in quiescence, and permit the Government and the leading American publications to speak for them. But now that the Government has announced its policy—a policy of war, as many believe, though expressed in terms of peace—no longer is public opinion inclined to suppression, and almost every one worth listening to is giving utterance to his real feelings. The truth is that the American spirit is in revolt against the fabricated truth heretofore so proudly proclaimed as neutrality, and it is doubtful whether even Mr. Wilson is aware of the extent of bellicose feeling he unintentionally aroused in almost every walk of life, particularly among the middle-class citizens, who invariably are content to take their cue from those in authority. What the next few months may bring forth it is impossible to say; but one thing is morally certain, and that is that another German outrage against the peace and dignity of this very tolerant and notoriously forgiving people would be answered in a way to create a stir at Potsdam. That the limit of endurance has at last reached the breaking-point in the diplomatic relations which this Republic has striven to maintain with Berlin it is useless longer to try to conceal. It has ceased to be a question of what this country would do in case of further unbearable provocation; the idea now uppermost in the public mind is what it *must* do if it would keep its place among progressive nations.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES FROM  
Ackland, Chartered Bank ... Tokio  
Cheongchongun, Chanyue  
Jenn, Winglok St. ... Shanghai  
Chowkumsang, Kungshong-  
loong, Connaught Road ... Shanghai  
Kunyu ... Shanghai  
Nicolini, Astor Hotel ... Amoy  
Yinlin, No. 45, Tephondah St. Shanghai

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.  
Solemnity Sunday, 27th February. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gloria, Psalms, 120, 121 and 122 (Benedictus); To Deum, Russell, Scott and Gough (12.2nd evening); Benedictus, Garrett, Hymn 172 and 290. "God Save the King." Evening, 5.45. Responses, Psalms, Canticles (6th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Foster (6th morning); Anthem, "O Lord God," Goss; Hymns, 189 and 153. N.B.—Psalms 126, verses 1, 2 and 7 in unison; Psalm 127, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Psalm 128, verses 1, 2 and 7 in unison; Psalm 129, verses 1, 2, 6 and 8 in unison; Psalm 130, verses 2, 4, 7 and 8 in unison; Psalm 131, G. P. in unison.  
St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 27th February. Solemnity Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymn 6. Responses, Psalms, Venite, 27th morning; Psalms, As Set; To Deum, Laver, Cooke and Hotkins; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 137 (1st & 116), 372 and 68; National Anthem. Evening Prayer, 6. Hymn, 395; Responses, Psalms; As Set; Magnificat, Wesley, 1st morning; Nunc Dimittis, Croft 10th evening; Hymns, 136, 332 and 440; Kyrie, Manader. National Anthem.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 27th February—8 a.m., Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherston.  
Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 27th February. Universal Day of Prayer for Students. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns 122, 274, 193 and 198. Subject, "Christ the Loving Teacher." Evening Service at 6. Hymns 269, 243, 104 and 165. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

## GOSPEL HALL.

10 AND 12 FEDDERE STREET.

Weekly Services:—  
Sunday:—Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.  
Sunday:—Children's Sunday School, 5 p.m.  
Sunday:—Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.  
Monday:—Gospel Meeting for Chinese, 7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday:—Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m.  
Thursday:—Bible Class, 9 p.m.  
Saturday:—Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
Sure Signs of  
Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, DIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.  
OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.  
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

## FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with complete direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Winding motor of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO &c. complete with instruments for 100 A.M.C.

For further particulars apply to:—  
LINDSEY DAVIS,  
Alex. & Co. Buildings,  
Hongkong, 16th Sept. 1915. 104

MOTHER  
SEIGEL'S  
SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by Indigestion, say it is just excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well. If you are afflicted by Indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days, long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

## IS EXCELLENT FOR

Mrs. L. Milford, Hanover Street, Mayfair, Johannesburg, Transvaal, wrote on March 7th, 1914:—"Mother Seigel's Syrup proved so efficacious in restoring me to health that, after I had expected I was utterly unfitted to perform my household duties, Mother Seigel's Syrup, however, banished all the pains and, with irregularity of the bowels, aches, rebuilt my system, and later, developing into stomach

DISORDERS OF THE  
STOMACH & LIVERAt times of  
crisis it must  
be BovrilBRITISH TO THE  
BACKBONEA truth which  
nobody denies

is, that the maturing of whisky by time and nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

JOHNNIE  
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is famous.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label,  
Over 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label,  
Over 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label,  
Over 15 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same quality  
throughout the world.

To be obtained from:  
BARRY, COOPER & Co., Tientsin.  
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CALDERBEE, MACGREGOR & Co.,  
Sole Agents for  
Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.,  
Glasgow, Scotland.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
VETARZO BRAIN AND  
NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, the or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation tracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, weak and wretched. Bottle Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD  
MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, whereas over and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges—blood poisoning, leprosy, poisons, and legs, bad breath, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore, gouts or dermodytic weal, it improves the general health, and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and larynx, wasting, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottle Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 the trial bottle or either remedy. Dr. THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOT & CO. CHEMISTS.



SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMAZON, French str., 2,068, B. Lafont, 24th February—Saigon—22nd February, General—Messageries Maritimes Co.  
CHILLI, British str., from Canton, 24th February.  
FOOKANG, British str., 3,100, A. Mitchell, 25th February—Calcutta 8th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 24th February—Sundakan 19th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KNIGHT COMPANION, British str., 7,241, Kendall, 25th February—Shanghai—21st February, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KAIKING, British str., 1,605, R. W. MacFarlane, 25th February—Chingwantan 10th February, Coal—Order.  
KITANO MARU, Japanese str., 7,050, F. E. Cope, 24th February—London 4th January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
NEVIS, Norwegian str., 804, G. Solberg, 24th February—Saigon 19th February—Rice—Thoresen & Co.  
SHASSI, British str., 1,227, Simons, 25th February—Amoy 2nd February, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.  
SOUTH MAI, Japanese str., 1,000, A. Kobayashi, 24th February—Swatow 24th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
TITANIC, Dutch str., 1,600, J. I. Scholler, 24th February—Java 15th February, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
TIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,050, F. Tijgeboom, 24th February—Batik 17th February, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
VAN SLEIGHEN, Dutch str., from Canton, 24th February.  
WINGSANG, British str., from Canton, 25th February.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
February 25th.  
DEWAWONG, British str., for Saigon.  
HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.  
KUNSHAN, British str., for Kobo.

DEPARTURES.

February 25th.  
FAISANG, British str., for Saigon.  
KITANO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
KITANO MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
MIZUAKI MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.  
NICHIREN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.  
NIPPON MARU, Jap. str., for Mike.  
PROMETHEUS, British str., for Bangkok.  
ST. JACOB, British str., for Swatow.  
TIGONIA, Dutch str., for Batavia.  
TAKASO, British str., for Hoihow.  
WAKAMATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. s.s. *Norana* left Singapore for this port on 3rd inst. morning with the outward English mails, and is due to arrive here on the 28th inst. about 4 p.m.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Kobo on Feb. 24th.

VESSELS ON THE BEAT.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.  
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"  
about 8 p.m. of March.  
For Freight and further information, apply to—  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.  
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
S.S. "INDRAMA," about Middle of Mar.  
For Freight and further particulars, apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [245]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.  
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.  
THE Steamship.

"NANKIN"  
Captain G. Manly, carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "MALOJA," due in London about the 24th April, 1916.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. Contents and values of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to—  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the clearance of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Mar. at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manly	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Mar. at 2 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVABA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H.R.Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th Mar.
LONDON	KEELUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Apr.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Suruga	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th Mar. at 6.30 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HADAYAKA	Jap. str.	1 m.	Nagase	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 4th Mar. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. P. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Mar. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & S. PACIFIC VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Filmer	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 11th Mar.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & CUBA PORTS VIA JAPAN	INDRAMA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Dixon	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	Middle of Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	EDMONT CRYSTAL	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. T. Pileter	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About Beginning of Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	DAIEN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takeda	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	KAYIMON	Dut. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 13th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	R. W. Lloyd	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Mar. at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. B. Davis	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. Co.	On 26th Apr.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TATYAN	Jap. str.	1 m.	H.R.Hetherington	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. Co.	On 22nd Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAIEN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Kushibiki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	ST. ADAMS	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Fujino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Mar. at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	F. Robertson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 12th Mar. at 11 A.M.
JAPAN	THIAWONG	Dut. str.	1 m.	T. A. Mitchell	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 4th Mar.
TSIENTSIN	KUMHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. U. Talbot	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Mar. at Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO	CHILIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Konishi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Kobayashi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVABA	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. G. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	PEIYANG MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. G. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. G. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	KIUKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	TIYASONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
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SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG					







